UTICA.

Close of the Labors of the Democratic Convention.

MUCH TALK AND FAIR WORK.

Fight of the Senior Wranglers Over the Secretaryship of State.

RESOLUTIONS OF PRINCIPLE AND INTEREST

Straight Jeffersonian Doctrine Preached.

A STRING OF DENUNCIATIONS.

The Salary Grab and Grabbers, the President, the Credit Mobiliers and Others Condemned.

SPECIE PAYMENT DEMANDED.

A Cordial Invitation to the Liberal Republicans to Clasp Hands.

THE STATE TICKET.

UTICA. N. Y., Oct. 23, 1873. The Democratic State Convention met at ten

Mr. Sullivan, of New York, from the Committee

on Resolutions, submitted the following:-THE RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved. That the democrats of the State of New York invite the co-operation of all citizens who agree with them in the following fundamental principles enunciated by Thomas Jefferson:—
"Boulaind exact justice to all men of whatever state or persuasion, religious or political."
"The support of the State governments in all their rights as the most competent administrations for our domestic concerns, and the surest bulwarks against antispublican tendencies."

The preservation of the general government in its whole constitutional vigor as the sheet anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad."
"A Jealous care of the right of election by the people."
"A boolure acquiescence in the decisions of the major-live."

ity."
The supremacy of the civil over the military au-"Economy in the public expense that labor may be lightly burdened." lightly burdened."

"The honest payment of our debts and sacred preservation of the public faith."

"The diffusion of information and the arraginment of
all abuses at the bar of public reason, freedom of religion,
freedom of the press and freedom of person under the
protection of the habeas corpus: that special legislation
flavoring private interest and all laws intringing upon
individual rights are intimical to the public welfare, and
that

that

THE GRANTING OF SUBSIDIES

by the general and State government and the bonding of cities, towns and villages in aid or ratiroad and other corporations is wrong in principle, corrupting in tendency and ought to cease."

We condemn and denounce

THE SALARY GRAB,

and all Congressmen, democratic or republican, who voted for it or who have not renounced all share in plunder seized for a service already done and paid for.

We condemn and

DEMOCRACE THE PERSONNEY.

plunder seized for a service already done and paid for.

We condemn and
DENOUNCE THE PRESIDENT'S SIGNATURE
to the bill which clinched this iniquity and which gave
\$5.000 to each Congressman, while procuring \$100.000 for
himself after Congress had just refused to increase his
saiary, and we demand its repeal. We condemn and denounce as utterly unworthy the people's confidence the
republican party for having per mitted
to pass unpunished, in which its two Vice Presidents,
more than one of the United States Senators and its five
chairmen of the five chief committees of the House of
Representatives were guitty participants, and the two
foremost detenders of which have been rewarded by that
party's head—one with a foreign mission and one with
the use of the federal patronage to elect him dovernor of
a neighboring State. We condemn as utterly
the republican party, which in this State assisted a corrupt ring to grasp without authority all the power of the
city government of New York, and when the democratic
party had excluded them from its ranks and unifed to
expel them from power, itself setzed the occasion to
create a new and more corrupt Custom House ring on the
rains of municipal reform, and to inflict upon the talbustoness of our commercial metropolis a costly,
complex and most cumbersome charter of government.

We condemn and

DENOUNCE THE CONDUCT OF THE PRESIDENT
In setting up by the bayonet a government in Louislana

We condemn and

BENOUSCE THE CONDUCT OF THE PRESIDENT
in setting up by the bayonet a government in Louisiana
not chosen by the people, having no title to authority,
as a flarrant violation of the lederal constitution and the
rights of a sister State.

RESULT REFORM.

RESULT REPORM.

RESULT REPORM.

That
our Custom House revenues shall be got from low, and,
therefore, productive duties, on a few artheles; not from
high, and, therefore, less productive duties on 2,000 artithese that the needless burdens of a been recorded truff.

cur Custom House revenues shall be got from low and, therefore, productive duties, on a low articles; not from high, and, therefore, less productive duties on 2,000 articles; that the needless burdens of a high protective tariff shall no longer be added to the necessary burden or a high public debt; and, since the power granted to Congress in the constitution is limited to the collection of revenues for general uses only, we demand a revenue ariff which shall stop enriching one section at the expense of other sections—a lew monopolists at the expense of all the people. We demand

or all the people. We demand

server raykneys,

for, in the language of the Supreme Court, before its Bench was packed, or verse a righteous decision, an acmarking promise to yeters a printeous decision, an acmarking promise to yetres a printeous decision, an acmarking promise to yetre as printeous decision, an acmarking promise to yetre as produced long to the constitution. And the colonage power conferred by the constitution. And the colonage power conferred upon Congress is an implicit denial of the power to curse the people with a currency inconvertible with colonage. We demand that the fiscal policy of paper insistion, protective tariff and government subsidies shall be abandoned to the halicivilized natious and ages or which it is a relic, because it plunders the farmers of the United States, both in the incomes and outgoes; it hamstrings our manifold industries; if converts our foreign commerce into an unsafe speculation and our domestic trade into a game of chance. It breds extravagance in our homes and dishonersty in public trusts. It fosters corrupt combinations of sectional interests and is the prime cause of the late dinancial disasters, in which fortunes have been wrecked, credit destroved, labor deprived of employment and its savings of security. In the midst of these widespread calamities and this general distress we score the late dinancial disasters in which fortunes have been wrecked, and interests and istee prime cau

their official action.

THE LIBERAL REPUBLICANS.

Resolved, That we recognize in the liberal republicans worthy conductors and we cordularly invite them to unite with us in our efforts lo restore pure—government in our State and rederal administrations: that the democratic parry, having inaugurated the system of low tolls and cheap transportation scalints the violent opposition of the republican parry, reaffirms the policy at this time.

The reading of the resolutions which the state of the resolutions of the resolutions of the resolutions of the resolutions. cheap transportation sealing the violent opposition of the republican party, reaffirms the policy at this time. The reading of the resolutions elicited much ap-plause and were unanimously adopted.

The Convention then proceeded to nominate a

Diedrich Willers, Jr., of that county, for secretary of State. In a few remarks referring to his service as Deputy Secretary, he declared that no more capable man could be selected for the position. He was well and favorably known throughout the State and would add strength to this ticket. Two years ago he was nominated for the same office and ran several thousand ahead of his ticket.

The CHAIR said if there were no other nomin tions the Secretary would proceed to call the ron, Mr. HAVENER, of Albany, said if there were no other nominations for this office he would move that Mr. Willers' nomination be made by acclama

and was opposed to nominating any one who had been here

He desired the nomication of men who would bring credit and strength to the ticket. He had heard the name of John F. Seymour, of this city, men-

tioned. (Applause.) He had also heard the name of Charles Wheaton, of Dutchess, mentioned (Applause). Neither of these men had solicited the ination. Understanding that Seymour would not accept, he therefore presented the name of Charles Wheaton, of Dutchess.

Mr. Ogden, of Yates, had hoped this nomination would be made by acciamation. He had not ught any one would be called upon to vindicate any man presented here. He had known Mr. Wil-lers from borhood, and he comes up better than

THE NOBLEST WORK OF GOD an honest man. (Applause.) The time had arrived for the services of such men, and Diedrich Willers is such a man. Mr. Willers, he said, did not make himself a candidate. Throughout the State the press have declared that he is the fit and proper man for the occasion, and he has yielded to the wish and the general sentiment of the people to use his name. If he is nominated he will prove the fit leader in this election. In his (Mr. Ogden's) judgment the democracy was to win in this election.

M. Acker, of New York, rose to second the nomination of Mr. Wheaton, and proceeded to say he was a man who not only commanded the respect of the democracy of the State, but of the republicans also. He was a man of great ability, and would fill the office to the honor and credit of the party and benefit of the State. He therefore believed it to be to the interest of the party to nominate Mr. Wheaton.

Mr. Ray, of Columbia, endorsed all that had been said of Judge Wheaton, but he inquired if any one had been authorized to bring his name before the Convention. Two weeks ago Judge Wheaton had toid him, really, he would not be a candidate for any office, therefore he called upon the gentleman from Tompkins to withdraw his name.

Mr. Fellows had thought there would be no occasion for setting forth the quainfeations of candidates here. Said he, "What we want is capability and men who will bring most strength. It is not men who are seeking nominations whom we should select; it is the men whom office seeks, not those who seek office." When he came here he was for Willers, but since Wheaton had been named he was for him, as he was sure he would bring strength and character to the ticket. The most prominent men were needed to head the ticket and Judge Wheaton was one of them. We must take men who will prove the most effectual in lifting our party to the position it ought to occupy. We want something more than mere honest men. We want

MEN OF HIGH AND COMMANDING POSITION. He believed that though Judge Wheaton did not want this nomination he would not set aside or reject the wishes of this Convention. The highest duty of this Convention was to nominate men who will carry the party on to victory.

Mr. MORRIS, of Chautauqua, said in selecting men fit for candidates we should bear in mind the fact that what we want is a man known to be able to discharge the duties of the office to which we name him. In Willers we are sure of this. He has been there, and we know, everybody knows, he can fill it with honor and credit. We must remember that it will not do to take a man who cannot afford to give his time to the discharge of the duties of the office, as has been in the election of Neison for this place.

Mr Moak called attention to the circulation of a ueket here which was headed

"THE TICKET TO WIN,"

and that teket was headed with Wheaton's Mr. Fellows had thought there would be no oc-

"THE TICKET TO WIN," and that ticket was headed with Wheaton's name. He did not know who got it up or who circulated it, but it had been circulated. He then proceeded to speak of the services of Willer, as Deputy Secretary, which were satisfactory to all the people.

the people.

Mr. Varr., of Dutchess, said as it was the opinion of his delegation that Wheaton would not accept the nomination, he would therefore ask Mr. Apgar

the nomination, he would disclose the democracy of that county would be well pleased with the nomination of Mr. Willers. He did not know him personally, but thought he looked like a working man, and, he added, "he looks like an honest man, and for God's sake, let us nominate him."

Mr. KELLEY, of New York, said he had no preference between these two men, but as it seemed Mr. Wheaton would not accept the Convention should nominate some one who would. He did not think Mr. Willers would bring such strength as was needed and therefore named Daniel C. Howell, of Stephen.

needed and therefore named Daniel C. Howell, of Steuben.

Mr. Cook, of Oneida, seconded the nomination of Mr. Howell. He did not think it would be good policy to nominate a man who has been here working for his own nomination. He did not think any good democrat would refuse a nomination at this time; but if it was feared Wheaton would not accept, let us nominate Mr. Howell. He did not believe Mr. Howell would leel at liberty to decline. He called upon the Convention to nominate him, and thus give the people of the State a good and worthy man for the place.

Mr. Underhill, of Steuben, said that he was authorized to say Mr. Howell would not take a nomination for any of the other places on the ticket, but he could not say so much as to the office of Secretary of State.

retary of State.

WHEATON'S NAME WITHDRAWN.

Mr. APGAR WITHGREW the name of Mr. Wheaton, and said that he felt certain that Mr. Howell, if nominated, would not feel at liberty to decline. He appealed to the Convention to lay aside personal

and local preferences.

Mr. Morris, of Kings, declared himself strongly in myor of Mr. Willers. He believed him to be an honest man and did not think he had done anything wrong in coming here at the request of his friends to show his willingness to accept the contraction.

nomination.
Mr. REEVES, of Suffolk, said he could endorse all
that had been said in favor of Mr. Willers. He be-lieved he was the best man in the State for the

lieved he was the best man in the State for the place.

Mr. Maguirs, of Schuyler, said it appeared to him that the gentleman who had presented the name of Mr. Howell did so without any authority from him. The name of Mr. Howell had been mentioned for Comptroller and Treasurer and he peremptorily refused its use, so it was apparent that if he would remse the nomination for Comptroller and Treasurer, he would refuse that for Secretary of State. As to Mr. Willers, he had known him from boyhood and he knew him to be a man of sterling worth and honesty. He was capable and the very man for this Convention to put in this position especially. Two years ago he was put in this position and led the ticket by thousands of votes. He is a strong man. He will bring strength and character to the ticket. There is no doubt of that. He was not the man to seek a place, as has been said here, unless his friends and party want him in it.

HOWELL WITHDRAWN.

Mr. KELLY withdrew the name of Mr. Howell.

He had put it forth simply because he had thought

Mr. Willers might be damaged by what was said here about him.

Mr. HAVENER renewed his motion to make the nomination of Mr. Willers by acciamation, which was carried.

Mr. Havener renewed his motion to make the nomination of Mr. Willers by acciamation, which was carried.

Hon. Horatio Seymoure
here stepped forward from the chair and addressed the Convention in substance as follows:—Having known Mr. Willers for nearly ten years, having been closely associated with him in the discharge of duty, I can say that in my opinion there is no man in the State whom I could vote for for this position with more pleasure than I can vote for Diedrich Willers. He is not only an honorable, capable and honest man, but a faithful one. During all the time he was in that office he was never known to be absent from his post of duty one hour. I have not a word of criticism to utter upon what has been said here by my young friends in the heat of this debate, and I accept the explanation made by them, that they did not mean to impute to Mr. Willers any lack of fidelity. For this office you want a man who will raithfully discharge its duties himself, and Mr. Willers is the man of all others to do this. In consequence of the low compensation and the selection of men engaged in locrative pursuits, the duties of this office nave heretofore chiefly islien upon the deputies. I regret to see the republicans—though I have no right to say how they should act—set aside a capable and tried soldier who has for the past lew years done the duties of the office and give the position to another, when it is well known that the faithful soldier will be called upon to discharge the duties. It is no mere form when we take up a man who has performed his duties at the lowest round of the ladder and lift him to the highest. It means that there is real, true merit in the man. I have known Mr. Willers long and well, as I have aiready said, I knew him in the time of the war, when the services of the government were most arduous. I knew him all through that trying time, when I was Governor, and of all the men surrounding me and my office I found no man upon whom I could rely with more implicit confidence. I can very well see w

that is would have been impossible for you to go astrny in selecting a name, and what has been said here will do no damage.

MEN SAY WHAT THEY THINK, and I am always glad to hear them say it, especially in our conventions. Democratic conventions are made up so that they can stand all that may be said in the spirit of fair criticism. I am sincerely impressed that the nomination of Mr. Willers will bring strength to the party and the ticket, because the young men of the State will see that they stand as good a chance for rewards as their elders; because we saw them while engaged at the lowest round; look up—your place is higher up. It is honesty, capability and faithfulness that are wanted. We do not take men for public position solely on account of their high standing and character. We want capability, honesty and fidelity as well. There has been too much axity in the performance of duty, and when we find a man like Willers we should not let the opportunity to secure his services escape us. Things have been said against him; but then, you know, things have been said against all of us, and we must know there always will be. In conclusion I congratulate the Convention upon their selection, and say to the young men of the Convention and of the State that you are too modest in standing in the way of elevating any of your number. If any be deserving they should receive the rewards of their desserts.

Mr. Flower moved that speeches be limited to five minutes, which was carried.

The Convention then proceeded to the round of candidates.

Eric county presented the name of Asher P. Nichols, of Eric.

Mr. Bowman, of Munroe, named Allen C. Beach, of Jefferson, who, although he did not wish the nomination, would not, he thought, feel at liberty to decline.

Mr. Plancher, of Oswego, presented the name of George W. Cuyler, of Wayne. When Wayne county

to decline.

Mr. Pancher, of Oswego, presented the name of George W. Cuyler, of Wayne. When Wayne county was reached Mr. Cuyler withdrew his own name and nominated Mr. Beach.

At the conclusion of the call of the roll Mr. Flower, of Jefferson, said he was authorized to say that Mr. Beach would not under any circumstances accept.

Mr. Tanner, of Eric, said that while Mr. Nichols

does not seek the nomination, he had assurances that he would not decline it. Mr. Fellows, of Delaware, said if Mr. Beach was before the Convention as a candidate he would un-

before the Convention as a candidate he would un-questionably receive a unanimous nomination. Last night he had a conversation with Mr. Beach and Mr. Beach said that under no circumstances would he accept the nomination. Mr. Bowman withdrew the nomination of Mr. Beach

Mr. WESTON, of Erie, said there being no other nomination, and as Erie had a candidate who yould accept, he moved the unanimous nomination of Mr. Nichols. Bowman renewed the nomination of Mr.

Mr. Bowman renewed the nomination of Mr. Cuyler and the Convention proceeded to ballot virat roce. Before the ballot was concluded Mr. Odden, of Yates, said that Mr. Cuyler's name was used without his consent, and he was authorized by Mr. Cuyler to withdraw it and move the unanimous nomination of Mr. Nichols. Carried.

THE NOMINATION FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL being next in order, Mr. Beach, of Greene, nominated James B. Oney, of Greene, Rufus W. Peckham, Jr., of Albany, was nominated by Mr. Havener, and C. Fitch Bissell, of Genessee, was also nominated.

inated.

Mr. Salmon, of Onondaga, in a few enlogistic remarks, nominated Daniel Pratt, of Onondaga, and asked that his nomination be by acclamation.

Mr. Dewirr, of Ulster, seconded the nomination of Mr. Olney.

Mr. Dewiff, of Oister, seconded the homination of Mr. Oiney,
Mr. Babcock, of Onelda, said his townsman, Mr. J. Thomas Spriggs, had been mentioned for the nomination. The united delegation of Onelda had intended to present his name; but, since Judge Pratt would accept the nomination, Mr. Spriggs willingly withdrew, and he, on behalf of the Oneida delegation, seconded the nomination of Judge Pratt.
Mr. Scott, of Saratoga, presented the name of

Pratt.
Mr. Scott, of Saratoga, presented the name of Mr. William J. Odeil, of Saratoga.
Mr. Bissell's name was withdrawn.
The SECRETARY then called the roll, with the following result:—Daniel Fratt, 82; Rufus W. Peckham, Jr., 13; James B. Olney, 28.
The nomination of Judge Pratt was made unanimous.

nanimous.
The Convention next proceeded to

THE CONVENTION DEXT PROCEEDED TO
THE NOMINATION OF A TREASURER.

Mr. FLOWER said he came here as a liberal republican from Jefferson county, and after culogizing State Treasurer Thomas Raines, moved his renomination on behalf of 600 liberal republicans of Jefferson county and the united democracy of that ounty.

Mr. Taylos, of Monroe, seconded the nomination of Mr. Raines, and moved that it be made by accla-

of Mr. Raines, and moved that it be made by acclamation.

Mr. Fellows, of Deiaware, had hoped that the honor of nominating Mr. Raines would have been let to the democracy, but he heartily seconded it. Mr. Raines had come out of the republican party when it was in the zenith of its power, not when it was in its decay, but when he found it was corrupt. He knew that the republicans had offered him a renomination if he would support the national administration, but he scorned the bribe. Mr. Bowne, of Otsego, seconded the nomination of Mr. Raines.

Thomas Raines was then nominated by acclamation.

tion.
Loud applause greeted the result.
The next office was
STATE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.
Mr. MAGUIRE, of Schuyler, named John D. Pay, of
Monroe. He said this was one of the most important offices in the State, and proceeded to show
that large interests were centred in it. Mr. Fay,
he said, was a man inonest and incorruptible. He
was a man whom all the corruptions of cannil and
other rings were unable to control. He was a man
of the strictest integrity. He was also capable, and
just the man the democracy wanted in a public
position.

of the strictest integrity. He was also capable, and just the man the democracy wanted in a public position.

Mr. Mack claimed that a portion of the ticket should come from the eastern part of the State, and would, therefore, name a man equally capable with Mr. Fay, and who was Sylvanus Sweet, of Albany,

Mr. Kelly, of New York, would name a man possessing all the requisite qualifications for this important position, and that was Charles H. Haswell, of New York. He suggested that the candidate for this office should be taken from the eastern part of the State.

Mr. Beach, of Greene, also thought some of the eastern counties ought to be recognized on this ticket. According to his idea it would take about 19,000 such counties as had already secured representation on this ticket to give a democratic majority. He chuorsed the nomination of Sweet.

The name of E. H. Crocker, of Washington county, was also presented, and the roil was called with the following result:—John D. Fay, 22; Sylvanus Sweet, 40; Charles H. Haswell, 46; E. H. Crocker, 13. No choice.

The name of Crocker was withdrawn.

Another vote was had, with this result:—Sweet, 5; Haswell, 55; Fay, 11. No choice.

On motion of Mr. Undershill, of Steuben, another vote was had, confined to the highest candidates, and it resulted as follows:—Sweet, 63; Haswell, 55. On motion of John Kelly the nomination of Sylvanus H. Sweet for State Engineer and Surveyor was made unantmous.

The Convention proceeded to the nomination

as made unanimous.

The Convention proceeded to the nomination

of a CANAL COMMISSIONER.

Mr. PECK, OI Niagara, named James Jackson, Jr., of Niagara.

Mr. CARY, of Cattaraugus, named Frank L. Stowell, of Cattaraugus,

Mr. Morris, of Chatauqua, seconded the nomination of Mr. Slowell.

The ballot resulted as follows:—

James Jackson, Jr., 70; Frank L. Stowell, 38, on motion of Mr. Carry, of Cattaraugus, the nomination of Mr. Jackson was made unanimous.

The Convention then proceeded to nominate a STATE PRISON INSPECTOR.

Mr. Underhill nominated Hiram M. Beebe, of Tioga.

Mr. Underhill hominated thrain at Secce, of Tioga.

Mr. Cauldwell, of Westchester, nominated Thomas E. Sutton, of Westchester. He referred to the wretched discipline at Sing Sing at the present time and the ability and experience of Mr. Sutton as a warden of that inititution a few years ago. John Decker, of Richmond, was also nominated.

Mr. Berbe, of Sullivan, nominated George W. Millspaugh, of Orange.

Mr. Harris nominated Cornelius A. Russell, of Warren.

Warren.
Mr. Niles nominated Benton B. Jones, of Court-

land.

Mr. Decker, of Richmond, thanked the gentleman for the presentation of his name, and withdrew it.

The name of Mr. Jones was withdrawn,
The ballot resulted as follows:—Beebe, 32; Sutton,
18; Milispaugh, 56.

The nomination of Mr. Millspaugh was then made
manimum.

unanimous.

Mr. Beerg then proposed three cheers for the ticket and platform, which were enthusiastically

Mr. Beere then proposed three cheers for the ticket and platform, which were enthusiastically given.

Mr. Kelly moved a vote of thanks to the President and officers. Carried.

The President of the Convention, on adjourning, spoke as follows:—

Address of the President.

I congratulate you upon your action and upon the tone and temper which have marked your proceedings. We have accomplished one great good. We have inted up the plane of political morals. We have raised standards by which the fitness of candidates is to be measured, and have made it a question in the mind of every voter in every Assembly and Senatorial district, whether the election of those nominated for seats in the Legislature of New York tend to elevate the tone of its action. Are their hands clean and their characters above reproach?

I congratulate you on the fact that what you have done in alls respect will be a source of just pride for the jest of your lives. You have already made the political atmosphere more pure. You have done what is right, without stopping to inquire who is hit or where it hurt. Your proceedings mark the turn of the tide in favor of old-fastioned honesty and of political integrity. We can also point with pride to some things we have brought about even when we were in the minority. Both parties now say, through their convention, that the transportation on our canals shall be cheaper. Yet when which we were in the innortry, both parties how say, through their convention, that the transporta-tion on our canals shall be cheaper. Yet when that measure was first urged by a democratic con-vention and passed through by democratic officials it was denounced by our opponents. We took the lead on the great subject of

it was denounced by our opponents. We took the lead on the great subject of CHEAP TRANSFORTATION
by sure and practical measures. We lifted taxation of from food and fuel and imber—the most hurtful of all taxation, for toils are taxes upon those articles which deeply concern the comfort and the happiness of our homes and fall most hard upon the elements of industry, as they make the great bulk of tonnage on our water routes. By this policy we not only helped those who live along their courses, but every other portion of our State; for every dollar we cut down on the taxation on our commerce also puts down railroad charges on every competing line in every part of the State. When the canals open railroad freights are put down; when they close rates are advanced; but I must not detain you at this late hour. You go to your homes inspired by the faith that we will succeed at this election because we ought to. Gentlemen, I thank you for your complimentary resolutions and for the courtesy and partiality you have shown towards me during the proceedings of the Convention.

The Convention then adjourned sine die.

The Democratic State Committee met this after-noon and organized by electing Samuel J. Tilden Chairman, and Joseph Warren, of Buffalo, Secretary. The following executive committee was ap-

John Fox, of New York; William A. Fowler, of John Fox, of New York; William A. Fowler, of Kings; Harris G. Rodgers, of Broome; W. W. Gordon, of Delaware; Jarvis Lord, of Monroe, and Henry A. Richmond, of Genesse. The committee unanimously passed a resolution, fixing the headquarters of the committee at Albany, and appointed a meeting at Albany for Thursday, the 9th inst., at tweive o'clock noon, at the Delawan House, to which meeting candidates and others interested in the success of the ticket are understood to be invited.

THE GERMAN REFORMERS.

Measures of Reorganization and Consolidation.

The Executive Committee and the Committee of

Organization of the Central Committee of German Reform organizations held a meeting at Germania Hall, Third avenue, last night. Marcus Otterburg presided, and a communication from the Council

of Political Reform was received, recommending plans to arrange a consolidation of the reform elements in this city. Remarks on the subject were made by oswald Ottendorfer and others, and action was taken to prepare a plan of reorganization to be submitted at the next meeting of the Central Committee. Six additional organizations were announced as having signified their intention to join the organization during the approaching fall campaign, whose delegates were present, and admitted for the purpose of being informed of the views and object of the organization—namely, that the success of candidates for manifelpal offices shall no longer depend on their previous-party affiliation. The new organizations admitted hast night are located in the Tenth, Eleventh, Tweinth, Thirteenth, Eighteenth and Twenty-first wards.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Oct. 2, 1873. At the Republican County Convention held at Riverhead this day the Hon. Henry P. Hedges, of Bridge Hampton, was unanimously nominated as a ndidate for County Judge and Surrogate; George C. Campbell was nominated for County Clerk; Egbert G. Lewis, the present Under Sheriff, was nominated for Sheriff: N. D. Petty, of Riverhead, for member of Assembly; Stephen R. Williams, for Overseer of the Poor; Henry Huntting, for Justice of Sessions. Twelve delegates were elected to attend the Judicial Convention to be held October 13, the City Hall, Brooklyn.

FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The Republican Convention of the Fourth Judi-cial district was held here to-day. A. J. Cheritree, of Warren, was chosen Chairman and S. A. Beman of Franklin, Secretary. Pive candidates were pre sented to the Convention—George H. Beckwith, of Chuton; H. E. Smith, John Stewart, of Falton; J. S. Landon, of Schenectady, and Frothingham Fish, of Montgomery. On the thirteenth ballot Mr. Judson S. Landon was nominated, after which the Con-vention adjourned. The delegates were entertained at the residence of Mr. A. Brockes.

NEW YORK STATE ELECTION-NOV. 4, 1873. CAYUGA .- The democrats of Cayuga have made the following Assembly nominations:-First dis trict, James Kerr, of Auburn; Second district, E. F. Brown, of Ledyard.

ONONDAGA AND COURTLAND .- The republicans of

this district have renominated Daniel P. Wood for the Senate. ONEIDA.-Samuel S. Lowery has been renominated named for the Senate from the Oncida district. CATTARAUGUS AND CHAUTAUQUA .- The republicans have nominated A. G. Dow, of Cattaraugus,

"GREAT MORAL IDEAS."

The Custom House Employes of Baltimore Elackmailed-Compelled to Pay Two Per Cent of Their Salaries to the Republican Committee-A Row in Pros-

The employes in the Naval Office and Surveyor's Department of the Custom House, when receiving their September salaries, were given notice by their superiors that they must pay a certain percentage upon them for a purpose not stated. At the same time it was hinted to them that if they did not pay up their resignations would be received. They were directed to go to No. 62% West Baltimore street, where some one would be in waiting to take the money and give them receipts. The amount levied was one and a half per cent upon all salaries under \$2,000 and two per cent upon those above that figure, the levy to upon the salary for the year. The employes who went up to pay the money found that it was received by the secretary of the Republican Executive Committee in a seculaded back room, and that they could obtain no acknowledgment of their payment. A number of employeds, who remembered the Filley precedent in St. Louis, refused to pay the money, and have been deal to the hints which have been given them to hurry up. They say that the Filley case authorizes them to believe that the government will not sanction such a blackmail for political purposes, and that they will refer their case to the Treasury Department of necessary. The republican party in Maryland has always levied upon the officeholders for campaign money, and has never failed to collect it until now. Dire threats have been held by the Surveyor and Naval Officer over the heads of the recusants, and they have been summoned to pay or go. The matter is eliciting much comment, and the other officeholders are anxiously awaiting the result. went up to pay the money found that it was re-

THE ELEVENTH'S TROUBLES.

Organization of the Court Martial for the Trial of the Delinquent Officers. At the Eighty-fourth Regiment Armory, corner of formed last night for the trial of the delinquent officers of the Eleventh regiment, on charges growing out of the affair at Prospect Park during a review recently, when the entire regies ment was arrested for alleged mutiny. The Court was composed of Colonel F. A. Concelling, of the Eighty-fourth regiment, presiding; Lieutenant Colonel William Van Wyck, of the Sixth regiment, and Major Lewis Hallan, of the Fifth regiment. The officers to be tried are Lieu-tenants denser. Mynesical Observe. The Court tenants Hauser, Munsel and Oberley. The Court was organized as above, but on account of the absence of Major Fellows, the Judge Advocate, they were not sworn in, and the Court adjourned until next Friday. Lieutenant Drew, aide-de-camp of General Funk, who was present, stated that the General is now in Albany attending the matter connected with the Eleventh regiment affair.

JERSEY MILITARY IN THEIR GLORY. Review by Governor Parker and Major

General Mott. The First brigade of the New Jersey State National Guard, which includes the Newark and Hudson county military, had quite a creditable turnout yesterday in the former city, the occasion being the annual fall parade. The Newark milltary, considering its generally disrupted condition. caiefly owing to the amount of red-tapism and martinetism which has long been predominent there, made a very excellent appearance. All the regiments—the First, the Second and the Fifth—looked well, though meagre in numbers. In marching the "vets," as the boys of the Fifth are familiarly called, were especially admired, but it must be said that the honors of the day were carried off by the Hudson county "Canary Birds," as the gay-uniformed Fourth regiment boys are called. From a platform in Military Park Governor Joel Parker and Major General Gershom Mott, with other lesser military lights, reviewed the troops. From the moment that the bands began to play the streets and the park of Newark were crowded with spectators. The First and Second battalions and Hexamer's Battery also participated in the parade. chiefly owing to the amount of red-tapism and

A NEW POST OFFICE FOR JERSEY CITY.

Many months have elapsed since Benjamin G. postmaster, were appointed commissioners to select a site for a new Post Office in Jersey City. The Treasury department advertised for propose and yesterday Mr. A. B. Mullett, one of the archi tects of the Treasury, made an inspection of tects of the Treasury, made an Inspection of the different sites offered. Hosea F. Clark offers a location in Jersey avenue, between York and Montgomery streets, for \$106,810. D. S. Gregory offers three sites on Washington street, one between York and Grand, for \$143,000; another, between Sussex and Morris, for \$193,750, and the third, between Grand and Sussex, for \$181,000. Robert C. Bacot will sell, in Grove street, between Second and Third, for \$100,000, or fity feet added for \$25,000 additional, or on Henderson street, between Second and Third, for \$100,000, or fity feet added for \$25,000 additional, or on Henderson street, between Second and Third, for \$125,000. H. B. Laidiaw will give a plot on Bramhall avenue, near Ocean avenue, for \$50,502. Cornelius Van Vorat will sell the vacant plot on Jersey avenue, between Wayne and Railroad avenue, for \$70,000. N. C. Jacquith offers a site on Warren street, between Grand and Sussex, for \$125,000. The ground on which the asylum for widows and orphans is located, on Erie street and Pavonia avenue, was offered for \$100,000. Postmaster Greene, of Jersey City, Postmaster Fairman, of Philadelphia, and Congressman Scudder, accompanied Mr. Mullett, who gave a close attention to the representations made to him. He declined to be "drawn out" on the subject. There is every reason to believe, however, that choice lies between the property of Hosea B. Clark, and that offered by Mr. Bacot. The other sites are by no means available. Mr. Mullett will report to the Postmaster General. the different sites offered. Hosea F. Clark

DEATH FROM A FALLING DERRICK.

Patrick Brunton, aged fifty-five, living at the corner of Lexington avenue and Ninetieth street, who was injured by the must of a falling derrick at the corner of Ninetieth street and Fourth avenue, died on the 18th. Coroner Kessler held the inquest vesterday, and the jury rendered a verdict inquest vesteriay, and the lary renderes a vertice that "said man came to his death through being injured by the mast of a falling derrick, caused by the guy rope being cut by some person unknown to the jury. September 17, 1873." The jury also called upon the proprietors, Messrs. Hines & Co., to provide additional watchmen to guard against the possibility of any one cutting or tampering with their derricks or guys.

WALL STREET

A Shock Without a Panic.

Dreams That Have Had No Realization.

THOROUGH AWAKENING.

THE SWEET USES OF ADVERSITY.

Gold as the Mere Abstract of Value, with Credit Obligations as the True Circulating Medium.

GROWTH IN FINANCIAL THOUGHT.

A word spoken in season is frequently worth columns of rebuke. Now that we have reached the end, as we may term it, of this latest "panic," it is worth while to "improve the occasion" its memories are still iresh in men's minds, to press homeward its teachings and its lessons. And first and most important of these, using the language of a strict definition, is that we have passed through a great financial crisis without a panic. In other words, the recurring event of every ten years-'37, '47, '57 and in '67-but tided over by the greater event of the war and its consequent financial strategy, has been met boldly in 1873 and strangled in its incipiency.

WE HAVE HAD NO PANIC.

A crisis in our financial dealings has been met and passed without loss of confidence, without fear, largely without distrust. Here are growth, understanding, increased knowledge, firmer self-reliaauce. The experimentalists of '37 and '57 have become to-day the safe engineers in times of peril. The fresh thought of earlier days is now the matured judgment of experience, and that which might have occasioned widespread disaster is turned to mere profit in instruction. Where are we to look for that profit? The question is simply answered. In seeking the causes of the suffering we have endured and applying the remedy there. The panic of 1837 was the result of overtrading on our part and a wild speculation in real estate, particularly in Western Canada. In the hopeful springtime of our national existence, we over-discounted the promise of maturity. Dreaming dreams, we fancied them realities and sought to turn them into currency until we overbore the market, when our dreams, vanishing for the time, left us "poor indeed." In 1857 those same dreams resurrected, assumed a currency form that played us the same trick of evanescence when brought to the test of practical applicability. Yesterday-for it is to be hoped we may speak in the past sense— was the thorough awakening. Dreams no longer took a material shape, and, being non-exchangeable for currency, perished, to the loss only of their dreamers. Currency itself rather appeared inclined to assume a dreamy character, so intangible did it become in the daily transactions. Thus

IN COMPARING those three events do we see not alone wherein we have gained, but that which we have yet to gain to be above such influence-in a wide sense, as a Wall street panic. In 1837, still a colony in its commercial relations, we suffered a reaction from the over-stimulation which our freedom, in a political sense, had brought us. In 1857 too much coining of ideas into bank issues of currency precipitated the same result, when many of these idea were demonstrated false. To-day the great pressing, aching business needs of the country have had to bear the distress of an insufficient token in facilitating exchanges. In this summary are left out

the new railroad enterprises, the incomplete character of which precipitated the trouble through which we nave just passed. The failures resulting therefrom were simply incidents upon the field of perplexity through which the non-clastic character of our currency obliges us to pass every year. Thus have we two recurrency obliges us to pass every year. Thus have we are period of redundancy, with inflation as a natural consequence and a period of stringency sometimes reaching an extreme, with its inevitable break-up. Our currency to-day, as it stands, is a great blessing. Having for its basis a general credit which takes the aggregate character of a national endorsement, it is a currency of a free people seeking the widest latitude in their domestic exchanges, with a common faith in their chosen government. It is superior to gold, which is, after all, only an arbitrary token and has no comparative quality for our own use, and must eventually take its place in our own use, and must eventually take its piace in settling foreign exchanges when mutual confi-dence between the nations shall become as com-mon as that between the States of our Union. The

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS, in urging their peculiar theories. lose sight of the fact that specie itself is no more a fixed and determinate basis of value than anything else. A fixed currency went out with the first bill of exchange, credit aike in respect to its personal as well as corporate ciaims being substituted, with the universal law of supply and demand to govern its issues. The earlier nations used brass, copper, iron and other metals out of which to coin their current tokens of value. Gold in this use only marked a later period of luxury. Credit, a common human faith and confidence in one another, grew out of a larger intellectual and moral development. It is well perhaps to acknowledge gold as a present standard of material value, just as in our moral strivings we assume some point of excelence that shall enable us, by the principle of comparison, to reach correct conclusions. But with this standard acknowledged gold becomes no longer a necessity of our daily business, nor in the resumption of specie payments is it wise to look for a panacea for all our financial ills. Gold may never again in this country enter into common circulation. It is not needed. We have our fiational bank currency and our legal tenders, secured against all doubt and disfavor by the security of the pleage behind them. Resumption, if it were possible, might temporarily add to the volume of this currency in bringing gold into circulation at a time like this when the circulating medium of exchange requires expansion; but this would be only giving us ease for the hour, without removing the source of danger.

Iso we need a means of rendering our currency at the Treasury, interest on such bonds to cease while so piedged, but to re-enure upon redemption by the party or institution so piedging them, deserves here further examination. Look ing to the possible conversion of a portion of our debt into an irredeemable consol, much needed in this country as a solid, sale and endurable security for the investment of trust runds, we have

simple—

CREDIT.

With a larger share of confidence in one another we accept promises of value in the full satisfaction that the value of which these promises are representative exists and is held subject to their redemption. We may even anticipate its existence in the assurance that such existence is a foregone conclusion provided for by all possible human progenitive aid and certain to occur in the natural order. The danger in this is to be found in that

weakness of human judgment, where the projective becomes the concrete in a heated imagination and remote possibilities are accepted as accomplished facts. We have met just such a danger, and conquered it. No system can be devised that will lift us wholly above such eventualities. They are human accidents, but we may limit their danger, and how to do this, in the great results accomplished in circumscribing this revulsion of 1373, and in the means used to that end, do we find its lesson.

At the Stock Exchange yesterday the announce-ment of the suspension of George B. Grinneil & Co. was made. This firm, like many others, had been making strenuous efforts of late to meet its obli-gations; but the difficulty of negotiating loans and In the morning the firm was served with an order, issued by Judge Blatchford, of the United States Court in Bankruptcy, for them to show cause why they should not be declared involuntary bank-rupts. Mr. Henry Meyers, at whose petition the order was granted, was a customer of the house and the payment of a balance to his credit was refused. Last July the firm, G. B. Grinnell, was dissolved, and a new firm, which was a special partnership, was formed under the name of George Bird Grinnell & Co. The parties composing the general partnership of G. B. Grinnell & Co. constituted the reformation of the grinnell & Co, constituted the reformation of the partnership of George Bird Grinnell & Co., Mr. G. B. Grinnell becoming the special partner. The order issued by Judge Blatchford for the firm to show cause why they should not be adjudged involuntary bankrupts is returnable on the 11th inst., and in the meantime all creditors of the firm are enjoined against selling any securities which may belong to the firm against which the proceedings are brought. It was not generally understood in the early part of the day exactly what the proceedings were, so that prices fell on the supposition that a suspension involved a forced sale of large amounts of stock. The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange held a meeting in the afternoon, at which Mr. Grinnell attended, but, acting on the advice of his lawyer, declined to answer the questions put to him. There was a good deal of sympathy expressed for the difficulties of Mr. Grinnell, and the shylocks of the street, who have done their best to prevent the dissemination of the better feeling which is gaining ground, and who have helped to press this and other firms to the wall, came in for some lively denunciation. The fourteenth section of the Bankrupt was a possible to the case, and there is probably no relief to the firm other than to be put in bankruptoy and have an assignee appointed who will have the right to sell the securities. partnership of George Bird Grinnell & Co., Mr. G-

Other Suspended Firms. Pisk & Hatch are engaged in framing an arrange nent for the resumption of business at the earliest

A. M. Kidder & Co., bankers, resume business

Howes & Macy received yesterday an increased number of favorable responses to their circular, and they are satisfied their scheme for resumption is working successfully.

Paton & Co., dry goods merchants, who suspended on Wednesday, expect to resume business soon, and believe their creditors will willingly grant them an extension.

The Stock Exchange. Yesterday afternoon G. B. Grinnell and J. C. Wil-

liams were suspended from membership of the

Stock Exchange by action of the Governing Committee for not complying with the rules. A DRY GOODS FAILURE.

Suspension of the Oldest Importing House in the City-Statement of the Firm-The Effect of the Past Panie on the Dry Goods Trade.

The announcement that Paton & Co., of No. 341 Broadway, the oldest dry goods importers in the city of New York, had suspended payments created quite a sensation in Wall street and in commercial circles yesterday morning. The failure was the sole topic joi discussion among the employes in the large dry goods houses along Broadway.

A HERALD reporter called at the Broadway house vesterday afternoon, and was introduced to Mr. Agneau, a member of the firm. In reply to the question as to whether the report that the firm had really suspended was really true Mr. Agneau

replied :-"Yes, it is, unfortunately, true that we have been obliged to suspend payments temporarily."

"Well, the remote cause," replied Mr. Agnesu, "was of course the tightness of the money market and this unfortunate panic, which rendered it impossible for us to get money to meet our engage

"Was there any special cause which compelled

you to suspend just now?" "Yes; we were not able to negotiate our bills receivable from our customers on the street or in

"You know our customers pay us for our goods in drafts, which are endorsed by us. These we were not able to negotiate; yet, strange to say,

the banks have always preferred to take tho bills receivable from dry goods houses rather than bonds—railroad bonds, for instance."
"What was the difficulty in your case, then?"
asked the reporter. "What was the difficulty in your case, then ?"
asked the reporter.
"Our bills were spread over a very large area.
We have been endeavoring to have these bills negotiated for some weeks back, but to no avail, and in the end we thought it better to suspend temporarily until this crisis in the money market had passed away. However, as you see, our house is open to-day. We are selling goods and we are receiving orders and executing them, notwithstanding our suspension. We have had letters of sympathy from all over the country."
"I understood that your house was purely an importing house, and that your difficulty arose from your inability to meet your impost duties and bills."
"No; we have bought in this market also, and houses to whom we owe as much as \$40,000 have offered to continue sales to us until the difficulty is tided over."
"Now, might I ask, what, in your opinion, will be the general effect of the past panic on the dry goods trade generally?" asked the reporter.

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"Now, might I ask, what, in your opinion, will be the general effect of the past panic on the dry goods trade generally?" asked the reporter.

"Well, of course, you cannot argue from the suspension of our house to the general trade," replied Mr. Agneau very frankly. "Our business amounted to about \$4,500,000 yearly. Of course the suspension of such a business would not argue any weakness in such houses as A. T. Stewart, Jailray & Co. and others, whose business amounts yearly to between \$20,000,000 and \$30,000,000. However, I do not well see how small houses in the dry goods trade can stand it eventually. The effect on them must be pretty serious before we are through with this in my opinion."

The house of Paton & Co. was open for business, and nobody would imagine that they had temporarily suspended payments.

In reply to a question from the reporter Mr. Agneau stated that the house of Paton & Co. was the oldest importing house in the city and was established in 1783.

THE PITTSBURG FAILURES.

Meeting of the Creditors of James L. Brady & Co.—A Settlement Effected with the Security Trust Company-Poor Prospects for the Creditors.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 2, 1873. bankers, who suspended some weeks ago was held to-day. Mr. Brady was not present, having left last a broker's office in Wall street, but was represented by his counsel. A written statement of the affairs by his counsel, from which it appears that the total assets of James L. Brady & Co. are \$271,000 and the total liabilities \$432,000, making liabilities \$161,000 more than the assets. The amount due individual depositors was reported at \$190,000. Several propositions were submitted in the way of settlement to creditors present, which consisted of clergymen, merchants, workingmen and a number of women, toil. Brady & Co. owed the Security Trust Company, which closed its doors immediately after the failure of the former, something like \$162,000, and a settlement was effected with that company yesterday by Mr. Brady giving noises for the full amount, with interest, at nine, fifteen, twenty, twenty-five and thirty months, with Tennessee lands and Clincinnati and Great Northern Railroad bonds as security. Mr. Brady owns personally twenty-three thousand acres of land in Tennessee and bonds of Clincinnati and Great Northern Railroad to the value of nearly \$400,000, it is said, and he paid his indebtedness to the Security Trust Company with these private properties as security.

A settlement with creditors was made on the same basis as with the Security Trust Company, Whether the Tennessee lands or railroad bonds are securities of any recognized standing or not is not very apparent; but, whether they are valuable or not, the poor creditors had but little choice in the matter. It was queried at the meeting why Mr. Brady did not make an assignment, while several who were present were not backward in anouncing their intention to the shove Brady lake harkunture. toll. Brady & Co. owed the Security Trust Com-